



# CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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AND THE SOUTH SEAS

By Lewis W. Fox

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DEATH OF MISS WILD FLOWER

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JULY, 1929

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# The California Garden

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SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1929

No. 13

## Horticultural Experiences in Hawaii and the South Seas

By Lewis W. Fox

The beautiful island of Bermuda lies basking in the gulf stream, a thousand miles off the Florida coast; a quaint island with its deep-cut by-ways and white-walled buildings, barring automobiles and making the rum-runner welcome.

Years ago a disease—probably citrus canker—attacked the orange groves of the island. A disease so virulent that the authorities destroyed all but a few trees.

The combination of a few orange trees and many rum-runners—to accept a popular but unofficial theory—has proved a tragic one for Florida, for, unwatched by the eyes of authority, someone has brought into the land of Ponce de Leon the worst insect pest in all the world (Mediterranean Fruit Fly), *Ceratitis capitata*.

Twice as far off the California coast as Bermuda is from Florida, and infested with this same insect terror, lie the Hawaiian Islands.

In a narrow and somewhat remote belt of the earth's surface, that lying within ten degrees of the 150th parallel west, at various times and places, at the behest of a capricious fate, the writer spent twelve years of his life, one year of which was in Hawaii, this, the one previous to the war was barely four years after the Mediterranean fly obtained a foothold.

Coming a year previous from the lovely Society Islands, of which Tahiti is chief—a land flowing with thin milk and watery honey, but covered with delightful flowers and brilliantly green arborescence to the very top of its knife-edge volcanic divides, it was a disappointment to me to find missing the superabundance and supreme quality of the Tahitian fruits and to find the markets filled with melons and fruits from California:—all on account of a pretty little spotted fly, which, in a short four years had worked this havoc. Whereas in the Societies luscious mangoes, melons of all sorts, papayas, avocados, bananas, pineapples, cherimoyas, sour sops, sapotas, rose apples and oranges were to be had al-

most without price, the native fruits here consisted principally of bananas, papayas, and pineapples. But such pineapples! Some weighed as much as sixteen pounds, and there were thousands of acres of them. The "Breakfast Fruit of Honolulu"—the delicious papaya—went far to uphold the old Hawaiian reputation for fine fruits. Neither the pineapple nor papaya are attacked by the fly. The latter is forbidden entrance into California as it may become a host when in a very much overripe condition. My first acquaintance with this fruit was in Cuba, getting a poor, musk-flavored specimen which nearly put me off the fruit for life. Later in Yucatan I sampled a few that were passable, but the delight of eating the exquisite flesh of the best gourd-shaped papayas was reserved for Tahiti and, later, Hawaii.

The papaya contains a so-called vegetable pepsin and when cooked with meat renders it tender. I suppose it is this principal which prevents the egg of the fly from developing.

I have seen some fine looking papayas in San Diego but so far have not encountered a palatable one.

Among other surprises that Hawaii—that is, the island of Oahu and Honolulu, had in store for me, was the fact that people watered their lawns and flowers, even as we must do in San Diego—this too, with flooded rice fields and duck farms in their midst. Those who have visited Waikiki Beach will remember the duck farms en route, with their canals and grassy margins. They may have noted a sly, slinking little brown animal imported to exterminate the rats. The rats promptly took to the trees and the mongoose took to the chickens.

A regret to a former sojourner in the South Seas was the scarcity of his beloved cocoanut palms; to him the most lovely of the palms, although the royal palm is supposed to—hold the palm. Although the shores of the southern islands are almost invariably lined with cocoanuts, Oahu had few to show except in the vicinity of Waikiki Beach.

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The flowering trees of Honolulu gained my admiration; among them the flaming royal poinciana and the blue flowering "Pride of India". The Hau tree, or Purau, as it is known below the equator, is a tree hybiscus with a lovely blossom. Indeed, one of my most pleasing memories of Hawaii is the hybiscus. The annual hybiscus show is indeed an event. Miss Sessions mentions 18 varieties as being grown in San Diego. The show it was my pleasure to attend exhibited some 350. The hybiscus certainly is not unknown here, but in Honolulu it thrives as the geranium does with us. There are beautiful hedges of it everywhere.

It is said that the widely-planted and graceful Algeroba tree was imported from Mexico by a Catholic Father. Another Mexican importation, which if I remember rightly, arrived in the islands for the first time about 1840, is the mosquito. It is even more unpopular than the mongoose.

Honolulu's famous rock-walled block of night-blooming cereus is too well known to need any comment. It afforded a fascinating stroll on a moon-lit evening.

At the time of my sojourn, Oahu had three horticultural experiment stations the Federal, Territorial and Planters.

Referring again to the Mediterranean fruit fly—splendid co-operation exists between the authorities in Hawaii, the steamship companies and the quarantine service in California. All shipments of pineapples and bananas are thoroughly inspected in Hawaii and fumigated on the docks in California lest the fly in some stage be in the packing. The eradication of the fly in Hawaii seems practically impossible. No major crop is affected and host plants, especially wild guavas, grow everywhere; even on the volcanic cliffs, and bear fruit the year round.

The sugar cane plantations are wonderful and the production beyond belief. As I remember the figures, some of the Oahu fields produced as many tons of sugar to the acre as the two small plantations on Tahiti produced cane!

Another surprise was to see the hills beyond Diamond Head covered with cactus! And it wasn't "protected," either!

Tiring of seeing Oahu from an automobile, I made the trip around the circumference of the island on foot and I recommend that vehicle to anyone who desires to really see and to remember the country, if he be long in time and strong in wind. Mile after mile of pineapple fields interspersed with wetter sections planted to rice; then huge fields of cane, incredibly close-planted and thick of stem.

Toward the end of my journey, a gentleman in a car, insisted on picking me up, probably feeling sorry for anyone too poor to make

the journey by conveyance. This spoiled my little brag of walking around Oahu, but when I found my host was the head of the island's one sisal plantation, of five thousand acres or more, I was appeased. For one thing I learned that the pineapple plants in that section had a sickly appearance on account of quantities of small dark nodules in the soil, containing manganese. The soil being poisonous to the pineapple, my host obtained the land very cheaply and was able to raise a fine quality of sisal. In Yucatan the best sisal land has the poorest soil.

Irrigation is practiced in both pineapple and sugar cane and large irrigation systems are common.

Coffee of a very good quality is produced in the Kona district, but unfortunately it is also a host of the fly.

Before drifting south along the 150 degree of west longitude to the Societies and Rarotonga, let us ascend this parallel for a moment, striking the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. Along the coast we shall pick some luscious salmon berries as well as raspberries and blueberries. Leaving the berry country we are now in the interior, close to the International boundary line—the line of the Yukon.

As all the world knows, cranberries are grown in "cranberry marshes". Cast your eye for a second on a young man in a yellow mackinaw coat and siwash muck water boots (oh yes, the mosquitos necessitated mackinaw trousers also) some 48 hours after the Klondike strike was recorded, going over the top of a mountain five miles from the scene of said strike. Picture his surprise when on the sharply pitched summit he discovers a half acre patch of delicious cranberries! One of the greatest goldrushes in history became a secondary consideration for the next ten minutes.

But that was a long time ago and the soft-scented tradewinds of the islands are calling.

The first pearling of the dawn was showing and I wondered why the "Mariposa" was barely nosing her way along, when, suddenly I became conscious that we were in the lee of a tremendous, shadowy mountain; a narrow line of white surf; a strip of dull, still water and beyond that the wall of cocoanut trees. The gray lightened; became mauve and the cocoanut trees grew more distinct; then a purple light broke on the "Diadem," that wonder of the most beautiful island in the world—a huge crown of rocky spires showing purple against a golden sky.

I have asked innumerable sea captains and scores of globe trotters—men who have spent a lifetime in travel, and one and all have declared Tahiti to be THE most beautiful island.

I regret that I cannot convey the magic



charm that Tahiti holds. One has the feeling of being in a new world. It is as if here was the earth in its springtime, and nature and man alike were in their exuberant youth. After six years on those hospitable shores the glamour was as great as it was the day I first sailed into the beautiful, flamboyant-lined little harbor of Papeete. (Pape-water; ete-basket.)

Mention has been made of a number of Tahitian fruits, among them the avocado—*Persea gratissima*—a gratifying fruit indeed. Of the West Indian race, they come into bearing rather slowly but eventually grow to enormous size. Your Tahitian weaves a dainty basket from a green coconut frond, fills it with nine avocados averaging a pound and a half. In my day he sold it for a franc—19½ cents. Today his price is two and a half francs, or 10 cents; one cent apiece, basket and all! Is it any wonder that one hundred per cent of the population eat them freely? Before our horticultural laws stopped the shipment of avocados they were picked from one to three days before the sailing of the monthly steamer and were carried on deck without refrigeration through 40 degrees of tropical latitude—a journey of 12 days—arriving in San Francisco in very fair condition. I have bought them as far east as Phoenix, Arizona.

Mangoes in Tahiti are simply delicious and may be eaten in the traditional bath tub, or while swimming. The streets in Papeete are lined with the trees.

On several occasions I have purchased mangoes grown on trees brought from India by some Padre, the size of which approximated that of a two-quart hot water bottle. The seed was relatively very small and quite thin. Some day I shall have a specimen sent me in a preservative in order to restore my reputation for veracity.

The mango varies greatly in flavor and color. Some contain such a large amount of turpentine as to be repulsive. The large ones mentioned above were rosy-cheeked and exceedingly beautiful. (Anyone with a flair for mangoes can purchase them in Tia Juana, during the season, at a reasonable price. The quality is only fair. They may not be brought across the line.)

Over the whole of the vast area termed the South Seas, picturesque little schooners are forever poking their way into bays and inlets; into lagoons of coral atolls amidst scenes of haunting beauty, collecting their cargoes of copra. On whatever shore you wander you will find it lined with this beautiful and useful palm, which growing to a height of eighty feet, arched over the central cluster of nuts in all stages, is a sight to arrest the eye. The Polynesian has seven distinct words indicative of the different stages of the nut. One of these

stages is the (green) "drinking nut". The splendid liquor it contains is full of the nutriment which goes to form the kernel; it is sweet, effervescent, and decidedly under pressure. In any land it is a safe drink.

With the reader's permission I shall place him aboard a vessel ploughing her way through these sunlit, blue seas. Day after day passes without seeing a ship or sighting land. Suddenly, someone sees a smudge on the horizon. This rapidly changes into palm tops, apparently floating in the ocean. Then trunks appear—the illusion is one of growth. The trunks lengthen and we see a forest of beautiful palms clearly growing out of the sparkling sea. Suddenly we see the gleam of a thin line of white—as suddenly lose it, and regain it, it is the white sand of the coral beach, and our palms have ceased to be aquatic plants and are growing on terra firma quite properly and according to Hoyle—that is, Bailey.

Passing within half a mile, we see a thatched hut or two amidst the palms, and catch a fleeting glimpse, between the encircling islets, of a blue central lagoon—a flight of sea fowl rising from its waters. We are past; and the low, white beach gets thinner—we lose it. The palms are in the water again and soon we have left our first coral island far astern and we nurse a regretful longing to explore this isle of loveliness and search for the romance our childhood dreams had pictured there.

The manufacture of copra, the principal product of the South Seas, is quite simple. The dried nuts are collected and husk and nut split with one vigorous blow of an ax; they are then left in the sun to dry until the meat loosens from the shell. The meats are then removed and spread on mats, being turned at intervals until the moisture has been extracted. The product, now copra, is stacked and stored, an article of commerce as staple as wheat.

In a land blessed with a superabundance of starch foods, taro is highly prized. The edible taros include the one commonly grown, the swamp taro, and the dry land taro which will grow in drier locations. If picked while tender, the leaves of the swamp taro make delicious greens, but if a little too old they will bite the tongue like a nettle.

As all the world knows, poi is made from taro. The one, two and three finger poi of Hawaii being a matter of viscosity, "Three finger" really needing a spoon.

The most glorious starch food on earth, breadfruit, grows on a noble, white-trunked tree, with a huge, serrated leaf. It is best when baked or roasted, having the mealiness of a good baked potato, and the flavor of slightly sweetened cake.

To the native's palate the mountain plain-tain or fei is the most agreeable. He will

travel for miles along mountain trails for this favorite food, returning with four or five heavy bunches on a pole aslant his shoulders.

I have eaten the tiny lady finger in many places but never have I found any as delicious as the fig banana of Tahiti. A fifth the size of an ordinary banana, the flesh is a dark brown and the skin may be quite black, when ripe; it is deliciously sweet and has a very strong flavor of the fig.

In one small valley in Tahiti grows a yellow orange called the Pirae, like the fig banana, it surpasses all of its kind. It has a distinctly golden hue, rather than the coppery color of our oranges and lacks the green tinge of the common Tahiti orange. Luscious and full of juice when ripe, it has so little rag that it is almost impossible to separate the segments. The natives cut them with a long stem, place four in a square on the ground, building the bundle until it is five high, the stems being interwoven, the ends of the stems serving as a handle. This very striking and attractive package sells for twenty cents, whereas of the common orange that sum will buy something short of a canoe load.

While in the Society group I engaged in the culture of vanilla with Mr. J. Frank Stimson, a cousin of Henry Stimson, Secretary of State. Mr. Stimson, formerly a brilliant young architect, felt the lure of the Islands some seventeen years ago, and, with the exception of two short trips to the "States," has remained in the Islands ever since. Mr. Stimson, who paid me a visit in San Diego last fall, is under contract with the famous and wealthy Bishop Museum of Honolulu for the study of Polynesian tongues. The institution now has a well-equipped expedition on a two years' cruise in the Paumotu group, which is under the French government of Tahiti. A more fascinating trip is hard to imagine.

As a sample of Mt. Stimson's aptitude for languages, he was qualified to act as an official interpreter after two years in the group and today is considered the leading authority on Polynesian languages, and is the author of the only Tahitian dictionary and grammar worthy of the name.

Across the channel from Tahiti, a distance of eight miles, lies the spectacular island of Moorea, written of by Melville, and whose jagged and towering peaks are very frequently seen in the movie south sea pictures. The two beautiful bays of Pao Pao and Opunahu, lying enclosed by the reef and running finger-like into the island, are also frequently seen on the screen; so the reader has probably seen the shores of our vanilla plantation.

When Cortez marched up the eastern slope of Mexico from the gulf he found the Indians drinking chocolate flavored with the vanilla

bean.

In this, vanilla's native home, there is sufficient and suitable insect life to pollinize the flowers. In Tahiti, for various reasons, the work of the insects is not enough and hand pollenization is relied on. This is accomplished by a deft transfer of pollen with a small, orange-wood instrument which might have fallen from a lady's vanity case.

During the blossoming season each morning by nine o'clock we had 15,000 fresh orchid blooms, for vanilla is an orchid with a beautiful yellow flower. By three o'clock in the afternoon the flowers were closing, destined soon to fall from the raceme, leaving an incipient vanilla bean, provided pollenization had occurred during the six hours the flower was open.

During the flowering period of six weeks every available person is engaged in "marrying the flowers," as the natives express it.

The vanilla plant is a vine with a succulent stem the size of the finger, its leaves thick and waxy. The usual cultural practice is to plant host shrubs which are allowed to grow to a height of six feet, over which the vanilla plant drapes itself, eventually forming a thick mass of vines which must be kept cut out to reasonable proportions. In a state of nature it climbs the forest tree to a height of 60 feet or more.

In planting, the end of a section of vine eighteen inches or two feet in length is carelessly stuck in a punched hole at the base of the host and the upper end tied to it, or the piece of vine is hung in it with the lower end some distance from the ground. In this event the vine sends out aerial roots which establish themselves in the soil. The plant is not parasitical.

Vanilla requires virgin soil, very rich in humus, and needs a checkered shade.

Aside from the strenuous work during the blossoming season, the vanilla grower's chief concern is in regulating this shade, in keeping down the weed growth and obnoxious shrubs, such as yellow guava. The guava is a pest here, as in Hawaii, where it provides a host for the Mediterranean fly. Another plant that runs wild in the islands is lantana. This grows into a tangled mass ten or fifteen feet high, thick-stemmed and impenetrable.

The curing of the vanilla bean is quite an art, requiring close attention and considerable work. In the Society group the Chinese have practically a monopoly, buying the green beans outright or curing on shares. As the native is often in debt to the Chinese merchant, he is more or less at his mercy and the price of green beans is set accordingly. The curing

(Continued on page 12)



# The July and Aug. Gardens

## THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

Many growers of flowers, especially the growers for the cut flower market are now planting seeds for fall, winter and spring blooming. Stocks are being planted, also pansies and cinerarias. The Giant Mastodon Pansies raised on this coast are very fine and, a blending of these with some of the best English mixtures will give you a wonderful showing of blooms for size and range of color.

Stocks, either Giant Imperial or Perpetual Branching will give a good account of themselves for size, coloring and length of stems. The Howard and Smith strain of Cineraria (which can be obtained in San Diego) is as fine as any Cineraria grown anywhere, at least so say flower lovers who are in a position to know.

Asters and Zinnias both seed and plants can still go in for late blooming, but plants will be better after the first week of this month.

Calendulas, did you see Calendula Sensation, exhibited at the Encinitas Flower Show last spring? They were as large as saucers, and have a pinkish shade in artificial light. Try a packet of these for winter and spring blooming.

Of course many people will not sow the above mentioned seeds, with the exception of Asters and Zinnias, until August and September, but for the cut flower market seeding is usually both earlier and later.

The Briggs' Floral Company, who are at the top as gladioli raisers will put in thousands of gladioli bulbs for winter blooms, and all of you who have good garden soil can plant later on with the same object in mind.

Don't forget to use Semesan for treatment of your flower seeds and bulbs before planting. It gets the microbes and other detrimental invisible pests which science tells us must be got rid of, if our seeds and bulbs are going to produce the best that is in them. Just put a pinch of this powder in your seed packet before sowing the seeds, shake it thoroughly and the trick is done. You will find the result in healthier plants and better quality blooms. Semesan can also be used as a spray with beneficial results.

The few very hot days we have had so far this summer emphasize the need of thorough

wetting of the ground around your growing plants, and a steady summer temperature always calls for deep watering. If you are in doubt just dig down a few inches where you give the usual sprinkling and find out how much moisture you have. Don't neglect thorough cultivation after irrigation, bearing in mind the different root systems of the various plants, so as not to get dangerously near with your hoe or cultivator.

### JULY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

What may be termed our summer begins in July. While clouds or high fog persists during the night and early morning along the coast, a few miles back the weather is clear practically all of the time. In the littoral region the temperature is remarkably mild and even; never hot or cold, and of little range and variability. On one day only since the record began has the thermometer registered above 90 degrees.

The month is usually rainless; winds stronger than an ordinary breeze are unknown; thunderstorms, so common in the eastern sections of our country, are conspicuously absent; and every day is favorable for all manner of out-of-door recreations and occupations.

### PRUNE HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Hardy chrysanthemum plants should be "stopped" or pruned in early summer if they are to become broad, spreading bushes with strong, upright stems, horticulturists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. This means that the growing tip is removed to induce branching as soon as the plants show signs of becoming established. It is usually well to pinch out the top of the shoot after three or four pairs of leaves have formed, though sometimes this is done after the second pair of leaves is mature. Three to five shoots will appear, which in turn should be "stopped". No pinching out should be done after the middle of July, as this might bring the bloom too late in the autumn.

# The California Garden

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Alfred D. Robinson  
Associate Editor  
John Bakkers

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### EDITORIAL

Robert McLean has laid down the editorial pen that he may more vigorously yield the fly swatter. Among the many who will regret this there is none whose sorrow will be more heartfelt than his successor as editor of this paper, myself, Alfred D. Robinson. I know from long experience what a strain it has been for so busy a man to do this California Garden job, and he has my unstinted admiration that he has done it so splendidly and so far as I know with no cuss words to help, and of course no pecuniary reward. Mr. McLean went and interviewed the Mediterranean Fly in its Florida lair and he came home and girded up his loins or rather cleared his skirts of all extraneous matters, like the editorship of this paper, and seized his trusty fly swat and I and my plants feel more secure because he is on the job, more power to his elbow.

I have said I know this editor job. That might be misinterpreted so I add I know what it is to try to do it, and having consented to try again I am wondering why I was such

a fool. I have been promised that Mr. John Bakkers will do all the work, but the promise did not come from him, and a man of even his superb energy and perseverance may break down under a long course of letting John, in this case, do it. Frankly I do not expect to be a mere name at the top of this page, nor would anyone who knows me think that I could qualify as such a figurehead even if I tried my darnedest, and already I have been given little hints that some of the old timers hope I will resume my ancient role as clown. I now give notice to these that they are expected to laugh if I pull old wheezes, that is if they are old enough. I have just heard over the radio a perfectly mouldy story, it is so old, and it apparently got quite a hand, or possibly the noise at its conclusion was a bastinado played upon the teller.

Misery seeks company so when the day after

I had said I would do this thing, which I am now doing, Walter Merrill called, I regarded him as an answer to my prayer for help. I recalled what a wicked pen he can sling and what a lot he knows about gardens and plants and how he disappears for indeterminate periods below the line and comes back with plant tales extraordinary and pictures to witness, and I got down on my knees, metaphorically of course I am getting old and stiff, and cried in my pain like Hafiz, you have got to help in this magazine thing, won't you write about roses? No, he said I am doing that for our rose monthly and besides I am building a lathhouse. Oh! I shrieked YOU can't write about lathhouses what should I do? Finally he agreed to take up a monthly go as you please shot at Garden Problems, and I am writing this to nail him to the cross to be sure he will come across. I have designs upon others, I want so much matter for our magazine every month that it would be hard work for Will Rogers to get in a dig at the senate.

I had a sort of suspicious kind of sensation back of my intense gratification at getting that medal that was given me as founder and organizer of the San Diego Floral Association, and I should have been warned by the omission of any reference to this magazine, which I also started and which is a kind of a Frankenstein to me, now I am wondering if anyone had in mind a sort of swap of a medal for an honorary editorship. It is a deuced fine medal but this is some job. This as a prelude to saying it need not be a chore if the members of the Floral Association would accept a bit of responsibility and contribute an average of one item a year. I wish I had the ability to make the members see what they get for a purely nominal yearly fee of \$1.50, a fee that was fixed when a dollar was something to go shopping with, not as now

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the price of a canary bird's breakfast and even then the bird must be small or go hungry.

Listening in at the Annual Meeting in June I was amazed at the successful outcome of the year's work as evidenced by the reports but those reports gave no measure of the sacrifice of time and energy cheerfully placed on the altar by the various officers and workers and I do not recall that they got so much as a vote of thanks, all this gift of themselves was taken as a mere matter of course, except the election did proclaim definitely, "Fine do it some more."

Gentle readers, I hope you are very gentle, I am a bit nervous about resuming this old job of mine, I am going against the one business policy I evolved in a long period of un-businesslike doing, which was never to take back an old hand who had voluntarily quit. The magazine has been carefully tended by other hands, a lot of the family knows me not except perhaps as a tradition and will have visions of another Rip Van Winkle. Probably I am worse editorial material than before if that were possible for I have always broken every rule and tradition of the cult.

If the fate of California Garden is to some extent in my hands, I am in yours and in your judgment please credit me with allowing you the privilege of voting as you think best on the water or any other question. This has not been accorded to me, all sorts and conditions of men appear to have assumed that I am a complete ass in the matter of water development and feel it their duty to keep my rubber stamp from straying.

#### NOTICE OF INVITATIONS FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST SIXTH, AT 2 P. M.

Once more the Floral Association has been kindly invited to visit the following interesting gardens: the Rosecroft Begonia Garden of A. D. Robinson, the estate of J. W. Elliott, the renowned tulip man, and the lovely home gardens of Maurice Braun, our noted artist.

They will be visited in the order mentioned and are in close proximity with each other.

The Rosecroft Begonia Gardens are the finest in the world and those who have seen them once would not like to miss the opportunity of seeing them again and again. Those who have never seen them cannot imagine the glory that will be their's on the first visit. Those interested in bent grass lawns will find a perfect one at Mr. Elliott's. To reach the Maurice Braun Studio turn right one block beyond the Robinson Lathhouse. It is the last house out on the cliff. There is a sign pointing the way.

#### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held in the Floral Building, Balboa Park, Tuesday evening, June 18th, 1929, at 7:30 p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Mary A. Greer, president, who after a few preliminary remarks asked for a report on the Garden Contest, which the Association is sponsoring, from Mr. Walter Merrill, which he gave briefly.

The president then called for the Secretary's report which Miss Sinclair, the secretary read, summarizing the activities of the past year. Upon motion duly seconded the report was accepted and ordered filed.

The Treasurer's report was then called for, whereupon Mr. Bakkers gave his report of the financial transactions for the year ending June 18, 1929, which upon motion, duly seconded, was accepted and ordered filed.

Both reports are published in this number of the magazine.

The chair then announced that nominations were in order for election of a board of directors for the ensuing year. The report of the nominating committee was called for, Mr. Sidney Hill, chairman, reported that the following be nominated for re-election: Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mr. Walter Birch, Miss Alice Halliday, Mr. John G. Morley, Mr. Robert McLean, Miss K. O. Sessions, Mr. John Bakkers. Nominations from the floor were then called for. Mr. Morley withdrew his name and nominated Mr. Milton Sessions to take his place. This being duly seconded, there being no further names proposed, upon motion made and seconded the nominations were closed.

Motion was made and seconded that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the seven names: Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Mr. Walter Birch, Mr. John Bakkers, Miss Alice Halliday, Mr. Robt. McLean, Miss K. O. Sessions, Mr. Milton Sessions. The chairman then declared the foregoing persons duly elected.

The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Elizabeth Fairley, who gave a most interesting talk on "Color Borders and Rock Garden Plants," and graciously answered many questions. Miss Sessions then described the specimens brought in.

Next on the program came one of the most important features of the evening. The president introduced Mr. Morley, who with a few well chosen remarks in the name of the Association presented to Mr. Alfred Robinson, the founder and first president of the Association, a silver medal, the first struck from the new die which the Association has just had designed. Mr. Robinson accepted in a most delightful manner after which the meeting adjourned and punch and cakes were served by the house committee. W. SINCLAIR, Sec.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 18TH, 1929

The San Diego Floral Association has brought to a successful close the twenty-second year of its existence. Our average of ten new members or subscribers a month shows steady growth and indicates that our organization has an important place in the life of the community. Meetings have been held regularly on the third Tuesday of each month at which the attendance has been excellent and at which most interesting programs have been given. Some of the outstanding speakers for the year have been Mr. Hertrick, Superintendent of the Huntington Gardens; Mr. Clinton Abbott, Superintendent of the Natural History Museum, and Mr. Milton Sessions, San Diego Landscape Architect. At practically every meeting Miss Kate O. Sessions has contributed to the knowledge and pleasure of those present by classifying and describing specimens brought in for identification.

Besides the regular monthly meetings the members have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson, Mrs. Evans, Miss K. O. Sessions, Dr. Kumm, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Thos. Hamilton and Mrs. W. S. Dorland. These outdoor meetings hold a most important place in the Association's activities.

The annual bridge tea was held in December and proved as popular as formerly.

The Annual Fall Flower Show was held August 18 and 19. Though perhaps not so large as some other shows which have been held by the Association, it was distinguished by the remarkable quality of exhibits and artistic arrangement.

Through the winter months several shows were held in the Floral Building, the Chrysanthemum Show, Berried Shrubs and Christmas Wreath Exhibit, Acacia Festival, and Spring Bulb Show.

The final event of the year was the Spring Flower and Rose Show held April 27th and 28th. This show broke all records financially; as well as being one of the most artistic ever held here.

The Board of Directors, President, Vice-President and Treasurer have given freely of their time and effort to further the welfare of the Association. The House Committee has been most efficient and helped to make the meetings enjoyable.

The Editor and Assistant Editor have given time and thought to the editing of the California Garden, the official paper of the organization.

Our President, Mrs. Greer, outstrips us all in energy and enthusiasm and to her the Association gives its heartfelt thanks.

W. SINCLAIR, Sec.

## REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Floral Association met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Wednesday afternoon, June 26, 1929.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Greer, who called for an election of officers for the ensuing year, and upon motion by Miss Halliday, seconded by Mr. Birch, the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President: Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Vice-President: Mr. Walter Birch.

Treasurer: Mr. John Bakkers.

Secretary: Miss Winifred Sinclair.

The following committees were then appointed by the President:

Program: Mrs. W. Morrison, Chairman; Mr. W. Birch, Mrs. F. C. Callender, Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Garden Contest: Mr. W. Merrill, Chairman; Mr. A. D. Robinson, Miss Kate Sessions, Mr. John W. Snyder.

House: Miss A. Halliday, Chairman; Mrs. H. Gibbs, Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Mr. Walter Birch then voiced the feeling of the board members, when he expressed his appreciation of the untiring and valuable work done by our President, Mrs. Greer.

Mrs. Greer presented a letter of resignation from Mr. R. R. McLean as editor of the California Garden Magazine. The resignation was accepted and a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLean for his fine work as editor.

Mrs. Greer invited Miss Halliday to serve on a committee to call on Mr. A. D. Robinson to ask his return as editor of the Garden Magazine.

The meeting then adjourned.

## NOTICE OF JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held on Tuesday, July 16th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in the Floral Building in Balboa Park.

Mr. A. D. Robinson of Rosecroft Begonia Gardens, Point Loma, will be the speaker of the evening. His subject will be "Tuberous Begonias," and specimen blooms in an assortment of colors and types will be on exhibition.

Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

## NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Wilbur Conover, San Diego.

John Adam, Los Angeles.

Mrs. W. J. Van Valkenburgh, Los Angeles.

Edythe Biorkman, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Hazel V. Cudney, Pacific Beach.

Mrs. Thomas R. Lee, Pasadena.

Mrs. Horace W. Avery, Grossmont.

Mrs. C. F. Pease, Rancho Santa Fe.

Mrs. E. H. Parkins, San Diego.



# THE FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS THE DORLAND GARDENS

One more happy garden visit was added to our list when we accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Willett Dorland on the afternoon of June fourth.

In this unique garden is a splendid example of the charm of rock work combined with winding canyon paths, well kept shrubs and trees, cactus gardens and wide spread vistas reaching over sun-kissed hills to the bay and blue Pacific. It is truly a garden of open spaces conveying a sense of spaciousness and restfulness.

With that same understanding and patience used by gardeners to conjure bloom into the world, Mrs. Dorland has transformed a barren hillside and canyon into a retreat of green growing things. On the point above the canyon is a well-kept lawn flanked by fine palms. Of special interest is an unusually splendid specimen of a begonia whose pink blooms cover the ceiling of the large porch where Mrs. Dorland graciously received her guests. The day was perfect and will long be remembered by the many visitors who flocked to these very interesting and successfully worthwhile gardens.

—M. A. G.

## TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1929

### Receipts

Balance on hand June, 1928.....	\$ 319.84
Received since on account of:	
Memberships .....	628.00
Subscribers .....	370.41
Advertising .....	339.25
Sales .....	12.75
Miscellaneous .....	54.80
Silver Offering, etc. ....	8.70
Flower Shows .....	1,378.50
	2,792.41

Total to be accounted for.....\$3,112.25

### Disbursements

Expense of Flower Shows.....	\$ 730.62
Monthly Meetings .....	47.09
Publication of California Garden .....	1,517.79
Subscription to Floral Magazines .....	7.50
Current Expenses .....	447.76
Furnishings .....	40.50

Total Disbursements .....

Balance on hand .....

JOHN BAKKERS, Treasurer.

# DEATH OF MISS WILD FLOWER

By Carroll DeWilton Scott

She was the belle of Spanish California,  
She was the darling of the pioneers.  
In April she wore scarfs of cream-cups  
And her sashes were of poppy flame  
Embroidered with delicate nemophilas.  
She walked in lakes of azure lupines  
And drank the purple wine of escobitas.  
A million torches lit up her way  
With colors of reflected sunsets  
As she danced in early summer  
Over the California hills and valleys.

But you will never see her again,  
Though here and there for many years  
You will catch glimpses of her spirit,  
The shadows of her olden splendor;  
For she herself has gone forever.  
You did not kill her with cultivation—  
California has millions of wild acres;  
Forest fires only heightened her charms;  
Pickers did not have time to destroy her.  
She was slain by an European army—  
She was bayoneted by weeds and grasses.

I saw the invaders charge upon her—  
On mesas golden with sunshine daisies,  
River plains white with forget-me-nots,  
On northern slopes where baby-blue-eyes  
And collinsias crowded the maidenhair,  
On ocean terraces creamy with tidy-tips—  
In a thousand haunts where human hand  
And hoof of animal were never seen—  
And I saw her ruthlessly swept away  
Year after year from her native land  
By the deadly fire of the bromes.

Oh I know the grasses are lovely too—  
When they raise myriads of green banners  
And proudly lead the pageant of Spring;  
When the wild oats are bending silver  
Under the fairy feet of the wind;  
When the bromes are pouring claret  
Over the slopes of the summer hills.  
But their's is a beauty of sad memories.  
I cannot forget they are covering  
The grave of the fairest maiden  
Of the west whom I once knew and loved.

## SANTA MONICA BAY DAHLIA SHOW

The Fifth Annual Santa Monica Bay Dahlia Show will be held at the Santa Monica Bay Woman's Club, Santa Monica, California, August 28 and 29, 1929.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

## FIESTA DE LOS FLORES - Pacific Beach

The Pacific Beach Flower Show, Fiesta de los Flores, opened the evening of July third, with the full Marine Band of 50 members of San Diego and the twenty singing societies from all the centers of San Diego County singing the new State song "Dear California," written by Henry Van Dyke and the music composed by Carrie Jacob Bond.

The location on Crystal Pier, lent by the owners, was unique and a very superior one for a flower show.

The response for exhibits excelled the fondest hopes of the hardworking committee. Not only was there an abundance of flowers of a large variety but the quality was excellent throughout. The following list is briefly given regarding the awards by the judges:

The ten Silver Cups were exceptionally large and handsome, and were won by the following:

The San Diego Railway Cup won by Mr. Harry Johnson of Los Angeles for the best aquatic display.

Miss Ellen B. Scripps Cup won by the Geo. F. Otto & Son Co. for the best exhibit by florists.

The Bank of Italy Cup won by Clinton Pedley of Carlsbad for the best quality Gladiolus, the magnificent "W. H. Phipps" glad.

The Mrs. F. T. Scripps Cup won by the Women's Club of La Jolla as a special award of merit for their very beautiful display.

The F. T. Brown Cup, won by the Community Exhibit of Encinitas.

The second Bank of Italy Cup won by the San Diego Floral Association.

The third cup by the Bank of Italy won by Passion Fruit Society for best exhibit of flowering vines.

The La Jolla National Bank Cup won by the Briggs Floral Co. of Encinitas for best display of Gladiolus.

The O. E. Burger of La Jolla Cup won by Miss K. O. Sessions for the best exhibit of new and rare plants.

The fourth Bank of Italy Cup won by Mr. M. Beecroft of Escondido for the rare Cactus plant, Mammillaria Hahnü exhibited for the first time in the U. S. A.

The Jessop Co. Cup awarded to Ralph Cushman of National City on meritorious exhibit of Gladiolas.

The J. W. Elliott Cup to Mr. Roepke for best display of vegetables.

Klicka Lumber Co. Cup awarded to Glennmar Gardens of Pacific Beach for most artistic display of Gladiolus.

The Harris Seed Co.'s Bird Cage was awarded to the Monarch Bulb Co. for their fine display of Everlastings.

The First Prize Ribbon was awarded to the following:

Monarch Flower Shop, La Mesa.  
San Diego Rose Society.  
E. K. Gray, Pacific Beach.  
Mr. E. Roepke, Pacific Beach.  
Mr. Yamashati, Pacific Beach.  
Miss K. O. Sessions, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. O. C. Morgan, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. Kumm, Pacific Beach.  
Lans Bros., Kentia Gardens, Pacific Beach.  
Miss Eleanor Carroll, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. R. P. Wood, Ocean Beach.  
Mrs. George Corodemus, Ocean Beach.  
Miss K. O. Sessions, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. George Corodemus, Pacific Beach.  
Mr. Roepke, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. O. H. Sawday, Ramona.  
Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Briggs Floral Co., Encinitas.  
Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Garden, National City.

Briggs Floral Co., Encinitas.  
Mrs. R. D. Martin, Pacific Beach.  
Monarch Flower Shop, La Mesa.  
Phyllis Barbour, National City.  
Rancho Santa Fe Bulb Co.  
Miss E. Carroll, Pacific Beach.  
Rainford Flower Shop.  
Lester Warren, Pacific Beach.  
McCabe Rock Gardens, San Diego.

A special First Prize was awarded to Mr. Sam Thompson of Carlsbad for his wonderful display of Avocados, showing 40 varieties.

The Second Prize Ribbon was awarded to the following:

Encinitas Chamber of Commerce.  
Mrs. R. D. Martin, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. J. Hall, Pacific Beach.  
Geo. F. Otto & Son, San Diego.  
Mrs. Baker, Crown Point.  
Mrs. O. C. Morgan, Pacific Beach.  
S. A. Le Fevre, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. R. C. Allen, Bonita.  
Mrs. Rose Troth, Pacific Beach.  
Glenn O. Thraikill.  
Briggs' Floral Co., Encinitas.  
Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Briggs' Floral Co., Encinitas.  
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Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Briggs' Floral Co., Encinitas.  
Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Mr. Roepke, Pacific Beach.  
Mrs. H. E. Cooper, San Diego.  
Gertrude Calvin, Ocean Beach.  
Josephine Asher, El Cajon.  
Rancho Santa Fe.

The Third Prize Ribbon was awarded to the following:

Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Briggs' Floral Co., Encinitas.

Cushman's Glad and Dahlia Gardens, National City.

Gertrude Calvin, Ocean Beach.

Glenn O. Thraillkill, Pacific Beach.

Sunset Floral Co., Ocean Beach.

Glenn O. Thraillkill, Pacific Beach.

Monarch Flower Shop, La Mesa.

Awards of Merit were given to the following exhibitors:

Mrs. Rose Troth of Pacific Beach.

Miss Josephine Yoch of Encinitas.

Cardiff Club, of Cardiff.

James Stromquist, San Diego.

W. Beecroft, Escondido.

K. O. Sessions, Pacific Beach.

Mrs. Chas. Bain, Pacific Beach.

Gertrude Calvin, Ocean Beach.

Mrs. Charles Dunn, Pacific Beach.

Mrs. H. E. Cooper, San Diego.

Mrs. H. E. Cooper, San Diego.

Rancho Santa Fe Bulb Co., Rancho Santa Fe.

Miss K. O. Sessions, Pacific Beach.

### TO A JACARANDA

(Printed again by request.)

Lovely, exotic Jacaranda tree,

Amid the palms you proudly lift on high

Your leafy crown of fern-like foliage,

Beneath the glory of an alien sky.

Under the golden glances of the sun

Your boughs with countless blossoms bud and blow.

At night above your delicate fringed leaves,

Their silver lace the moonbeams lightly throw.

When gentle winds sometimes your branches stir,

Perchance from your green glooms the southern breeze,

Brings whispers of songs or clash of castinets,

The phantom echoes of sweet memories.

Decked in your panoply of purple plumes,

Magnificent in regal state you stand,

Matchless and beautiful beyond compare,

A Queen in exile in a foreign land.

—Lila Munro Tainter.

### EDISON NAMES HIS FAVORITE FLOWERS

The heliotrope, dahlia and golden rod are named by Thomas A. Edison as his favorites among all the flowers that grow. Utterly dissimilar in type and chosen for reasons as different as the flowers themselves, this selection by the greatest inventor of modern times will be received with interest by flower lovers everywhere.

On planning for the great international tribute to Edison on October 21, the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of his incandescent lamp, the members of light's golden jubilee committee dispatched a wire to Edison at his Fort Myers home. They asked for the name of his favorite flower, intending to use it as a part of the jubilee decorative scheme. Back came the significant reply, "Heliotrope and dahlia, but golden rod for business reasons, because it has rubber."

Edison's selection of heliotrope and dahlia will be applauded widely, for both of these flowers have many staunch adherents. When Thomas Edison was a lad the heliotrope was a general favorite. No bouquet or old-time garden was complete without its dainty, fragrant beauty. The heliotrope, whose name means "turning to the sun," was the flower of sentiment and romance. Heliotrope more than any other flower of the time was the gift of affection, the flower to be cherished tenderly between the pages of a book. It still is loved for its delicate beauty and has its place in home gardens everywhere.

The dahlia, on the other hand, is the favorite of the modern horticulturists. It is the most splendid of the show flowers. The round, hard blossoms of earlier years have given way to a profusion of types of extravagant beauty. More than 3000 varieties of dahlias are listed today, in colors to delight the eye. The newest forms have large, flat blooms, somewhat like a chrysanthemum. But the variations are infinite—single and double blooms, round ones and those with long curling pointed petals. The annual dahlia show in New York City is one of the events of the year and it is attended by dahlia lovers from all over the world.

It is rather a far cry from the showy dahlia to the common golden rod. Those who regard the golden rod as a harbinger of hay fever and a menace to health will feel that this lowly weed cannot be classed with cultivated flowers. But the golden rod has points to commend it. A symbol of fall, the golden rod brightens the dying fields; its waving fronds of yellow have given inspiration to poet and painter. Beauty, however, is not the reason for its selection by Edison. Its practical possibilities have given the golden rod value in the inventor's esteem. For the golden rod,



more than any other of the 15,000 plants, trees and shrubs tested in his laboratories has shown the highest percentage of rubber. It grows prolifically, 85 varieties of it, almost everywhere in the United States. And its fair name is by way of being cleared also. Scientists say hay fever is not caused by golden rod, but by its inconspicuous little neighbor, the ragweed. The modest golden rod may yet become a great benefactor to mankind and justify the faith which has led Edison to include it among his favorite flowers.

### HORTICULTURAL EXPERIENCES IN HAWAII AND THE SOUTH SEAS

(Continued from page 4)

is done on large mats or canvasses and must be brought under cover with every passing shower. Vanilla is the only orchid to possess any considerable economic value.

When cured, the beans are graded and tied into small bundles the size of one's wrist. The bundles are packed in large tins and the tops soldered tight. After the export tax is paid the vanilla is ready for shipment.

I do not know of a horticultural industry that is as pleasureable as the culture of this orchid-food product.

Tahiti and two or three neighboring islands formerly produced half of the world's vanilla crop. The variety usually grown here is not of the best quality, being used as an adulterant for finer grades and as a perfume base. Before the war Germany used large quantities for the production of a beautiful, soft, brown dye. The genuine Mexican bean is grown to a limited extent, but being difficult to pick at the proper time and very much more difficult to cure it is not very much in favor with the ease-loving Polynesian.

Mr. Stimson and I purchased a vanillery, and, using the excess vines of this and by the purchase of cuttings from other growers, eventually had a very promising property. In the course of time a blight struck the vanilla industry of the island, wiping out 98%. The local government borrowed an expert from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. E. P. Meinecke, who after a six months' investigation, recommended the destruction of all affected vines and no further planting for four or five years.

Commercially speaking there are only three horticultural products exported from Tahiti and nearby islands. Vanilla, cocoanuts and copra, and oranges to a limited extent from the island of Raiatea. This is the island Roosevelt said this country needed for a coaling station. It lies within the same reef with the island of Ta-Haa and is noted for its beautiful bays and indented coast. I lived here for one year, with a weather-proof little motor boat—a golden year in my memory.

Raiatea, as well as the Cook group, 600 miles to the southwest, is infested with one of the fruit flies. While not in the same class with the Mediterranean, it nevertheless causes great damage. The vanilla blight quickly reached Raiatea from Tahiti—the distance between them being 120 miles—but for some reason the fly has not reached Tahiti.

Rarotonga, in the Cook group, is under the flag of New Zealand. A small, beautiful island, with a 20-mile white-coral belt road encircling it. Almost as green as Tahiti, and with smaller but beautiful mountains, it lacks something of the exotic atmosphere of the latter.

Winter vegetables are raised for the New Zealand market; principally tomatoes and string beans. Bananas, pineapples, cocoanuts and copra and wild oranges are exported.

The population of Rarotonga was about 2500. The whites being very few indeed.

A few government officials and their families. A considerable number of white school teachers also were there. A few traders and their families and about a score of plantation owners lived there. The whites were like one big family. During a portion of the war I was in charge of fruit inspection service, as the gazetted man was at the front. Standardization was quite strict and fruit attacked by the fruit fly was rigorously excluded.

The natives are a happy people but a little sterner and somewhat more commercial than those of Tahiti.

There is a marked similarity in the different Polynesian tongues and many words are the same in a number of groups of islands.

The sad day came at last when I took passage. Sixteen days of travel passed pleasantly enough. Then San Francisco with its bustle and din. It seemed that I should never again be able to accustom myself to the dodging of street cars and automobiles, nor the cares and worries of civilization after seven years spent in the Isles of the Blest.

### IRISES FOR BASKETS

Many florists have concluded that Irises are difficult to handle and pack, therefore give no consideration to any but a few bulbous varieties. However, in this era of basket work for every occasion, the tall-bearded, or more generally called German Irises, may well be considered seriously. A few varieties with colors that will stand electric light should be planted by every retail grower. They will take care of themselves for several years, and furnish many an inspiration for decoration, before Gladiolus are ready. Irises combine charmingly with Snapdragons, single Peonies, Pyrethrums, Delphiniums and yellow Daylilies. In their favor, also, is the fact that, like Gladiolus, the buds continue to open in water for several days.

West Hartford, Conn., L. W. R.

# HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND BULBS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDENS

## PART II

By Walter Andress

*Acanthus mollis*, *acanthaceae*, half shade, most effective under trees; good substitute for ferns; Italy, 1548.

*Aethionema grandiflora*, *cruciferae*, dry sandy soil, erect pink flower, 12 inches. Persia, Mount Lebanon, 1879.

*Agapanthus umbellatus*, *liliaceae*, plant in groups of three or six. Do well in tubs. Seed, division.

*Alstroemeria aurantiaca chilensis* (var. *lutea*, *splendens*) *amaryllideae*, fine for cutting, orange colored flower, 3-5 feet, plant 12 inches deep, sandy loam and peat, good drainage, partly shade, in clumps.

*Amaryllis*, *amaryllideae*, *Belladonna*, pink; *Johnsonii*, red with white stripes; *Lutea* (*Sternbergia*), yellow (heavy loam); *Vittatum*, white crimson stripes; *Albertii*, double flower; *formosissima* (*sprekelia*) Mexico. Plant in fall. Seed, division.

*Anchusa*, *boraginaceae*, gentian blue, tall, Caucasus, 1810. *myositidiflora*, Caucasus forget-me-not, half shade, Siberia.

*Anemone*, *ranunculaceae*, light shade, japonica best for cutting, reed root cuttings, division.

*Antholyza*, *iridaceae*, related to *Montbretia*. *Nervosa*, red; *revoluta*, bright red. Natal, 1844. Plant in September, three inches deep. Blooms in January.

*Aquilegia* (water drawing) *ranunculaceae*. Hybrids best, sun or half shade.

*Armeria*, *plumbagonaceae*, grassy leaves, globular heads, pink flower. Sun, seed, division.

*Artemisia lactiflora*, *compositae*, white flower spikes, China, sun, fragrant, good cut flower. Seed, cuttings. Tall, back of border.

*Aster*, *Michaelmas* daisies, *compositae*, blooms first year from seed, division, good cut flower.

*Bidens dahlioides*, *compositae* (*cosmos diversifolius*), seed, Mexican table land.

*Camassia esculenta*, *liliaceae*, scilla-like, 4 inches apart, 4 inches deep, moist, peaty soil, some shade. N. West, Utah, 1853.

*Cephalaria tartarica*, *dipsaceae*, sulphur yellow, tall, seed, Siberia, 1759.

*Centaurea macrocephala*, *compositae*, yellow, stiff stems, thistle-like, seed, Armenia, Caucasus, 1805. Five feet.

*Chelone barbata*, *scrophularineae*, pentstemon like, division, seed.

*Coreopsis lanceolata*, *compositae*, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, 1724.

*Chlidanthus*, *amaryllideae*, yellow, very fragrant, sandy peat, offsets, Buenos Aires, 1820.

*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Shasta* daisy, *compositae*, Britain.

*Crinum*, *amaryllideae*, *Powellii*, rose; *Moo-rei*, pink; moist during growing season, dry in winter. South Africa. Division.

*Delphinium*, *ranunculaceae*, finest and best cut flower, root division, cuttings, seed, requires lime, about sixty varieties listed in European catalogues.

*Dianthus*, *caryophyllaceae*, division, cuttings, layers, keep dry.

*Dierama pendulum* (*pulcherrimum*), *iridaceae*, (*sparaxis pendula*), South Africa, 1825, 4 inches deep, good drainage.

*Digitalis*, *scrophulariaceae*, biennial.

*Dodecatheon Jeffreyi*, *primulaceae*, native, cyclamen-like, moist soil, sun or shade, seed or division.

*Doronicum Clusii* (*Aronicum Clusii*), *compositae*, bright yellow flower. Should be in every garden, early flower. Divide after flowering, seed.

*Echinops*, *compositae*, thistle-like, prefer limey soil, dry, seed, root cuttings.

*Echium*, *boraginaceae*, biennial.

*Erigeron*, *compositae*, Quakeress best cut flower, *trilobus*, *Vittadinia australis*, good for edge of pool.

*Eupatorium coelstinum*, *compositae*, violet blue, *ageratum*-like, North America, division, seed, good in front of shrubbery, good for cutting.

*Fritillaria*, *liliaceae*, *Chocolate lily*, native, *pubica* yellow, N. W. U. S.; *recurva*, California, Oregon, red yellowish; *lanceolata*, California, brown; *coccinea*, California, scarlet; *camschatcensis* (*sarana camschatcensis*) *Black Lily*, Siberia, Alaska, blackish wine red.

*Funkia* (*Hosta*) *liliaceae*, broken sunlight or shade, good drainage, sandy soil, division or seed, as soon as ripe, about 35 varieties, *lanciflora*, purple; *sieboldiana*, lilac (Japan); *subcordata*, white; *undulata*, var. *lilac*.

*Galtonia candicans* (*Hyacinthus cand.*), *liliaceae*, 2 feet apart, South Africa, white, naturalizing.

*Gaillardia grandiflora*, *compositae*, cuttings, division, seed.

*Gerbera* (*Barborton daisy*), *marguerite*-like, South Africa, peaty soil or leaf mould.

*Geum*, *rosaceae*, root division in spring, seed. Greece, Asia Minor.

*Glaucium flavum*, *papaveraceae*, horn poppy, yellow orange, sunny, dry, Asia Minor, seed.

*Gypsophyla paniculata*, *caryophylleae*, (in Greek, gypsum-to love) whitish, fine for bouquets, division, seed, cuttings, Europe, 1759. Dry soil.

*Helenium*, *compositae*, related to sunflower, seed, division in spring, autumnale, lemon

yellow; *Bigelowii*, yellow black, center-best; *Hoopesii*, orange yellow, early flower.

*Helianthus*, compositae, full sun, like lime, division, seed, cuttings. Var. *multiflorus*, best for cut flower.

*Hemerocallis*, liliaceae, sun or half shade, division, seed. Moist during blooming season. *Aurantiacum*, dark orange, Japan; *Dumortieri*, yellow bronze, Japan, earliest; *flava*, S. Europe, W. Siberia, Japan, yellow; *fulva*, yellow red; *kwanso fl. pleno*, double bronze, orange; *luteola*, orange yellow; *Middendorffii*, deep orange yellow, Amur; *Florham*, light yellow.

*Heuchera*, saxifragaceae, Coral bells, seed, division, cuttings, some lime, sun or shade, New Mexico, Arizona.

Iris: see previous article by same author published in month of June.

*Hedychium*, liliaceae, coronarium, white; *gardenianum*, light yellow; India, tropical America. Rest during winter, keep dry, plenty water during growing season, light shade.

*Ixia*, iridaceae, bulbs from the Cape, keep dry during winter months.

*Kniphofia* (*tritoma*) liliaceae, division, seed, plant in groups, torch lily, fall division best. *Hybrida mirabilis*, first year from seed.

*Lapeyrousia cruenta rosea* (*Anomatheca cruenta*), iridaceae, South Africa, sandy soil, freesia-like, scarlet.

*Lepachys pinnatifida* (*rudbeckia pinnata*), yellow brown center, compositae, dry location, native of northern United States, Western New York to Minnesota, 1803.

*Leptosyne gigantea* (*Coreopsis maritima*), compositae, native of San Diego sea cliffs, yellow, better than *Coreopsis*.

*Leucojum vernum*, amaryllidaceae *galanthinae*, white, resemble snow drops, 4 inches deep, some shade, Central Europe, 1596. Splendid cut flower in early spring.

*Libertia grandiflora*, irideae, (*nematostigma*), seed, division. New Zealand, 1870.

*Lilium*, for complete instructions send for "California's Choicest Bulbs" to Carl Purdy, Ukiah, Calif., or to John Scheepers, Inc., "Beauty from Bulbs," 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the most complete list and direction for growing Lilies. Price three dollars; deducted from first order.

In the German publication: *Unsere Freiland Stauden*, Hoelder Pichler-Tempsky A. G. Wien, Austria or Verlag G. Freytag A. G. Leipzig. 135 different lilies are described. I am quoting from this publication some general directions for the growing of lilies: Most all lilies prefer perfect drainage, not too heavy but rich soil, full of humus. Protected from wind. The soil in which lilies are growing should be protected from the direct rays of the sun. Do not disturb lilies for years, but add when the growing season begins, a mulch of leaf

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mould. During the growing season supply plenty of water, after blooming, keep dry, to assist in the ripening process of the bulbs.

The amateur should begin with our native *Lilium Humboldtii*. To quote from Purdy: A protected nook on the north side of the house is best on small grounds, and ferns are congenial neighbors. Drainage must be perfect. They should be planted so that the top of the bulb is not less than 4 inches from the surface. About each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand. Lilies should have a moist surface during the growing season. NEVER MOVE A LILY UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. Second choice, our native *Leopard bog lily Lilium Parryi*. A light sandy soil full of humus, or peat. In the fern corner. *Lilium Auratum-Golden Rayed Lily of Japan*. (Quotations from Sheeper). The holes may, with advantage be four to six feet deep, filled with a mixture of well drained peat and sharp sand. Plant the *Auratum* as much as twelve inches deep. Never plant in soil containing lime. The explorer and plant hunter, E. H. Wilson, tells us, "to invert a flower pot at the requisite depth, place the bulb on the up-turned base, and surround it with silver or gritty silver sand." The *Humboldt* and *Lilium Parryi* are base rooters, while the Japanese



Auratum are stem rooters. The *L. candidum* (Ascension or Madonna Lily) will stand considerable sunlight in Southern California and looks best in front of Delphinium. To prevent unnecessary loss and disappointment the true *L. Candidum* is imported from the North of France and has white fleshy scales, while the *L. Candidum* used for forcing is useless for outdoor culture and has pink scales. Plant in ordinary garden soil without fertilizer, surrounding the bulb with sharp sand and placing it somewhat on its side. The bulb (*L. Candidum*) requires shallow planting, the top of the bulb only an inch or so below the ground. The roots establish themselves very close to the surface; for this reason weeding or scratching near the surface should be done most carefully.

*Liatrix* (*Laciniaria*), *compositae*, Blazing Star, seed, root cuttings, prairies from Indiana to Minnesota, 1732.

*Lobelia cardinalis*, *lobeliaceae*, division. seed, in boxes or pots in a very shallow pool, one inch above surface.

*Lobelia cavanillesiana*, (*laxiflora angustifolia*), scarlet orange yellow, very draught resistant, Spain, 1825.

*Linaria macedonica* (*dalmatica*) *scrophularia*, snapdragon-like, golden yellow with orange, Southern Europe, 1731. Seed.

*Linum flavum*, *lineaea*, light yellow, winter bloomer, Europe, 1793.

*Lychnis*, *caryophyllaceae*, scarlet, seed and division, unrivalled for grouping. S. Russia.

*Lycoris squamigera* (*Amaryllis Hallii*), *amaryllideae*, lilac pink, fragrant culture like *Amaryllis*, China, Japan, moist during the growing season.

*Matricaria caucasica*, *compositae*, white Pyrethrum like (*Pyrethrum caucasicum*).

*Meconopsis cambrica* (*papaver cambrica*), single flower, orange yellow, half shade, 12 inches sandy loam, leaf mould beneath. W. Europe.

*Melanthus major*, *melianthaceae*, brownish flower, cuttings, Cape.

*Monarda didyma*, *labiatae*, bright red flower, plant in masses, good cut flower, seed, division, 2 feet. New England to Michigan, Canada to Southern Georgia.

*Montbretia*, sandy soil, fine cut flower, many new hybrids, Cape.

*Morea*, *iridoides*, treat like *Ixias*, Cape, Abyssinia, *robinsoniana* from Australia.

*Muscari*, *liliaceae*, Grape Hyacinth, sky-blue, lime lovers, full sun, sandy clay, plant only in masses or for edging.

*Narcissus*, *amaryllidaceae*, Jonquilla, Mediterranean, Persia, greenish yellow; poeticus, white and yellow, Western Mediterranean; pseudo narcissus, Trumpet Daffodil, Italy, Emperor, King Alfred, Tazetta, *Polyanthus narcissus*, fragrant, culture in rich but not heavy

soil, rather dry than too moist.

*Pancrathium illyricum*, *amaryllidaceae*, clivia like, white, fragrant flowers, sandy soil, good drainage, do not disturb, white, fibry peat and sand, var. red, Italy, Corsica.

*Ornithogallum*, *liloides*, clusters of white flowers on short stems, dry soil, full sun, mass planting, naturalizing, fine cut flower, var. *umbellatum* (Star of Bethlehem), arabicum, Spain, Egypt, Greece.

*Phlomis*, *labiatae*, *fruticosa*, allied to *Leontotis*, dry soil, division, seed, Mediterranean, Mexico, 1596.

*Phlox*, *polemoniaceae*, full sun, rich sandy soil, division, root cuttings, seed (do not come true).

*Pentstemon spectabilis*, *scrophularineae*, blue and royal purple, four feet, gray leaves, native, draught resistant, 1816.

*Physostegia*, *labiatae*, up to six feet, divide every other year. Seed, cuttings, Middle Atlantic States, keep always wet, except in winter. 1683.

*Pyrethrum*, *compositae*, Persian daisy, succeeds almost anywhere, division, cuttings, seeds.

*Rehmannia elata* (*angulata*) *scrophulariaceae*, flower rosy lilac, seed, easy culture, China, Japan.

*Romneya Coulteri*, *papaveraceae*, sandy rocky soil, good drainage, root cuttings, fresh seeds.

*Rudbeckia compositae*, daisy family, speciosa *Newmanii*, yellow black disk in center, seed, division.

*Russelia grandiflora*, *scrophulariaceae*, cuttings, suckers, India, Mexico.

*Salvia*, *labiatae*, seed, cuttings, division, *leucantha*, Mexico, 1791; *patens*, Mexico, 1838; *involucrata*, red, pink, Mexico, 1824; *greggi*, 3 feet, 1885; *farinacea*, 3 feet, lavender, Texas, 1847.

*Scabiosa caucasica*, *dipsaceae*, sky blue, seed, division, cuttings.

*Scilla*, *liliaceae*, (*hispanica campanulata*), partial shade, Spain, 1683; *peruviana*, Cuban lily, blue, Mediterranean.

*Solidago canadensis*, golden rod, *compositae*, tall spikes yellow flowers, Northern United States.

*Sparaxis tricolor*, *irideae*, Cape, 1789.

*Statice*, *plumbaginaceae*, division, seeds, cuttings; *arborea-Teneriff* (pale blue); *latifolia*, deep blue, Russia; *suworowi*, Turkestan, 1883; *perezii*, blue; Canary Islands; *caspi*, lilac, seeds.

*Telekia speciosa*, *compositae*, tall growing, large spikes yellow flowers, divide in spring. *Stokesia cyanea*, *compositae*, blue (alba white), division, seed, root cuttings.

*Thalictrum*, *ranunculaceae*, fine cut flower, division, seed.

*Tigridia Pavonia*, *iridaceae*, seeds, offsets,

sandy loam, mass planting, drainage, Mexico, Guatemala.

*Trachelium coeruleum*, campanulaceae, blue flower, cuttings, Italy.

*Tradescantia virginiana*, commelinaceae manantha, violet blue, grass like leaves. Northern and tropical America, 1629.

*Trichostema lanatum* ortopodium, labiatae, shrub-like dry soil, native of California.

*Tritonia*, irideae, Cape, 1758, requires plenty of water during the growing season, orange.

*Tulipa*, liliaceae, Gesneriana type best for California.

*Valeriana*, valerianaceae, seed, division, cuttings, two to three feet, dry, sun or half shade. Do not mix with other flowers. (*Valeriana coccineum*).

*Veronica*, scrophulaceae, spicata crassifolia, cuttings, seeds, division, draught resistant, England, E. Asia.

*Verbena*, verbenaceae, dry, sunny, love lime.

*Watsonia* (meriana), related to gladiolus, irideae, Cape, Madagascar, sandy loam with leaf mould or peat. Thirty-five varieties on the market (Payne).

*Zauschneria californica*, onagraceae, sunny light, dry soil, division, cuttings, seeds.

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### SOME "DO'S" AND "DON'TS" ON IVY AND SUMAC POISONING

Don't get into poison ivy. Remember the poisonous variety of ivy and its close relatives are all three-leaved with the exception of poison sumac, which grows only in marshes and wet ground.

If poisoned, wash with care and repeatedly. Don't use a fine toilet soap. An alkaline kitchen or laundry soap is better. Wash in running water, or, if in a basin, change the water frequently. Work up a good lather and rinse it off, and repeat several times.

Call a physician if the poisoning is severe, particularly if on the face or near the eyes.

If you know you may be exposed to ivy poisoning, have the druggist compound one of the following solutions. Apply it freely to exposed parts of the body and let it dry. Either solution is likely to neutralize the poison from ivy or sumac before it does serious injury.

Solution 1 is made up of 5 parts of ferric chloride in 95 parts of a half-and-half mixture of water and glycerin.

Solution 2 is 1 part of ferrous sulphate in 5 parts of water.

After poisoning appears, a 5 per cent solution of potassium permanganate applied locally is a good remedy. Lemon juice is helpful in removing the dark brown stain.

"For the inflammation," says the United States Department of Agriculture, "simple remedies, such as local applications of solutions of cooking soda or of Epsom salts, one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water, are helpful. Fluid extract of grindelia, diluted with 4 to 8 parts of water, is often used. Solutions of this kind may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths, which should be kept moist and changed and discarded frequently.

At night, clean and dry the poisoned surfaces and leave them exposed to the air. Don't bandage them tight.

In the early stages do not use oily ointments. They dissolve and spread the poison.

After the poison has run its course, use a mild ointment—of zinc oxide for example—to promote healing.

A simple formula to use at any stage consists of 15 grams of zinc oxide, 2 grams of phenol, and enough lime water to make 250 cubic centimeters.

Send to the United States Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 1166-F, and keep it on hand as an aid to identifying the poison-ivy plants, for directions as to treatments, and for suggestions on eradication of the poisonous plants.

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